



US Revolt @USRevolt1776

10 Dec 19 • 23 tweets • [USRevolt1776/status/1204440949616791555](#)

Tr

In America, the public is given zero information on the "Weimar Republic," the period in Germany post-WWI that led to the rise of the National Socialists in 1933.

This is deliberate. The period holds too many secrets to the modern world.

This thread will expose those secrets.



First, a tweet on what Germany was pre-Weimar:

As the Holy Roman Empire ended, Germans united throughout the 18th & 19th centuries under strong leadership, loyal monarchs, and good governance.

Germany was a bustling European center of industry, military, culture & Christianity.



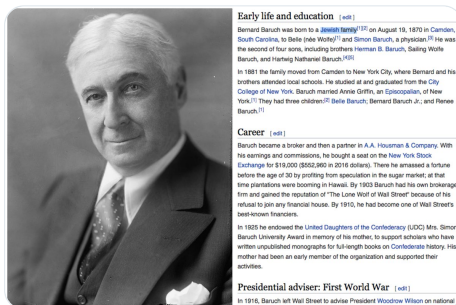


Then World War I happened.

Largely orchestrated by corrupt Global interests, it was a disaster for Germany.

Germany had a string of victories, and sought a peaceful truce.

But Global financiers behind the war would lose money & their agenda, so they brought in America in 1917.



How the war ended is crucial to setting the stage for Weimar.

The German war effort collapsed in 1918 when Communists led strikes in munitions factories and launched a violent Revolution in Germany.

The monarchy fell, the war ended with no truce, & Liberal Elites create Weimar.



The **German Revolution** or **November Revolution** (*German: Novemberrevolution*) was a civil conflict in the **German Empire** at the end of the **First World War** that resulted in the replacement of the German **federal constitutional monarchy** with a democratic **parliamentary republic** that later became known as the **Weimar Republic**. The revolutionary period lasted from November 1918 until the adoption in August 1919 of the **Weimar Constitution**.

German Revolution

Part of the **Revolutions of 1917–1923**



Soldiers stand behind a barricade during the **Spartacist uprising**.

Date

First stage:
29 October – 9 November 1918
(1 week and 4 days)

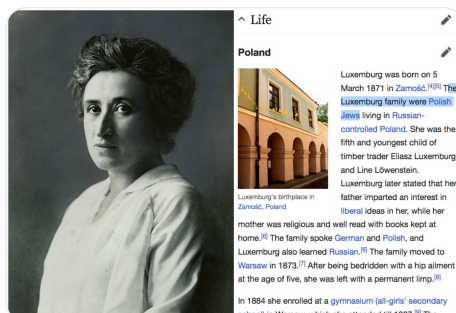
Second stage:
3 November 1918 – 11 August 1919
(9 months and 1 week)



Before I get into who comprised this new "Liberal Elite" in Germany, first, a look at who was behind the Revolution:

Rosa Luxemburg
Kurt Eisner
Paul Levi
Leo Jogiches
Ernst Toller
Erich Muhsam
Gustav Landauer
Eugen Levine
Karl Radek

Guess what they all have in common...





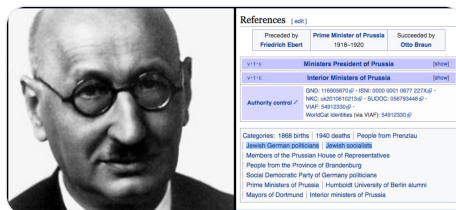
Belligerents	
<p> German Empire (1918)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperial German Army <p> Weimar Republic (1918–19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reichswehr Freikorps Stahlhelm Social Democratic Party of Germany 	<p> Free Socialist Republic of Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spartacus League Communist Party of Germany Bavarian Soviet Republic People's State of Bavaria Revolutionary Stewards <p>Supported by:</p> <p> Russian SFSR</p>
Commanders and leaders	
<p> Emperor Wilhelm II</p> <p> Ludwig III of Bavaria</p> <p> Paul von Hindenburg</p> <p> Erich Ludendorff</p> <p> Wilhelm Groener</p> <p> Franz von Hipper</p> <p> Reinhard Scheer</p> <p> Friedrich Ebert</p> <p> Gustav Noske</p> <p> Philipp Scheidemann</p> <p> Otto Wels</p> <p> Waldemar Pabst</p> <p> Matthias Erzberger</p> <p> Hugo Preuß</p> <p> Eugen Schiffer</p>	<p> Rosa Luxemburg</p> <p> Karl Liebknecht</p> <p> Kurt Eisner †</p> <p> Paul Levi</p> <p> Franz Mehring †</p> <p> Leo Jogiches</p> <p> Wilhelm Pieck</p> <p> Ernst Toller</p> <p> Erich Mühsam</p> <p> Richard Müller</p> <p> Emil Barth</p> <p> Gustav Landauer</p> <p> Eugen Leviné</p> <p> Karl Radek</p> <p> Emil Eichhorn</p>

At the Treaty of Versailles, a crippled Germany was carved up by the Global Elite, with no opposition from the new Weimar leaders.

Who were the key representatives letting this happen?

Otto Landsberg (Versailles Delegate)

A black and white photograph of a large, ornate hall filled with a dense crowd of people, likely during a public event or assembly. The hall features high ceilings, arched windows, and decorative architectural elements.




In this unnatural, fragmented Germany, a new constitution was foisted on the people.

Hugo Preuss.

A map of Central Europe showing major cities and geographical features. The map includes labels for countries such as Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, and Switzerland. Major cities marked with red dots include Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Weimar, Dresden, Breslau, Munich, Vienna, and Davos. The map also shows the Baltic Sea, North Sea, and various rivers like the Elbe, Rhine, and Danube. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in kilometers (0 to 200 km).





^ Early life and academic career

Hugo Preuß was born in Berlin on 28 October 1860 as the only child of Levin Preuß (1820 or 1821-62), a [Jewish](#) owner of a lithographic business, and his wife Minna (née Israel, 1826-99). Hugo's father died in 1862 and in 1863 his mother married her husband's brother, Leopold Preuß (1827-1905), a well-off grain merchant. After growing up in the western part of Berlin Hugo Preuß attended university from 1878 at [Berlin](#) and [Heidelberg](#), studying *Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften* (law and governance) but with additional courses on history and philosophy. In May 1883, he passed the 1. Staatsexamen and in November was awarded the Dr. iur. at [Göttingen](#). He stopped working as









For nearly a decade, this government was overwhelmingly run by Left, Liberal, non-German influences.

Walther Rathenau (Foreign Minister)

Rudolf Hilferding (Finance Minister)

Bernhard Isidor Weiss (Police Chief)

Eduard Bernstein (main member of Social Democrats)



Walther Rathenau  Foreign Minister of Germany	Early life Rathenau was born in Berlin to Emil Rathenau, a prominent Jewish businessman and founder of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, an electrical engineering company, and Mathilde Nachmann. ^[1] He studied physics, chemistry, and philosophy in Berlin and Strasbourg, and received a doctorate in physics in 1889 after studying under August Kundt. ^[2] His German Jewish heritage and his assimilated wealth were both factors in establishing his deeply divisive reputation in German politics at a time of antisemitism among gentiles. ^[3]
Rudolf Hilferding  Hilferding in 1928 Minister of Finance (Weimar Republic)	Biography Life in Vienna On 10 August 1877, Rudolf Hilferding was born in Vienna into a prosperous Jewish family. ^[1] consisting of his parents, Emil Hilferding, a merchant (or private servant), and Anna Hilferding, and of Rudolf's younger sister, Maria. Rudolf attended a public gymnasium from which he graduated as an average student, allowing him access to the university. Directly afterwards, he enrolled at the University of Vienna to study medicine. ^[2] Even before his school leaving examinations, in 1893 he joined a group of Vienna students that weekly discussed socialist literature and later
 Early life Born in Berlin, German Empire into a prominent, liberal Jewish family, Bernhard Weiss earned a doctorate of law after studying law at the University of Berlin, the University of Munich, the University of Freiburg im Breisgau and the University of Würzburg. In 1904 Bernhard Weiss volunteered to undergo military training and was commissioned as a reserve officer in the Royal Bavarian Army, since as a Jew he was not accepted in the Prussian army. During the First World War he was promoted to the rank of captain (Rittmeister). Weiss was the officer in charge of a medical company	Eduard Bernstein  Member of the Reichstag from Lower Silesia Life Bernstein was born in Schöneberg (now part of Berlin), to Jewish parents, who were active in the Reform Temple on the Johannistrasse where services were performed on Sunday. His father was a locomotive driver. From 1866 to 1878, after leaving school, he was employed in banks as a banker's clerk. ^[4] His political career began in 1872, when he joined a socialist party with Marxist tendencies, known formally as the Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Eisenacher Programms – a proponent of the Eisenach (named after the German town Eisenach) type of German socialism – and soon became known as an activist.

For the 70-80 years leading up to Weimar, Left-Liberal socialists had been wreaking havoc across Germany, preventing the people from knowing real peace.

Who were the earliest leaders?

Ferdinand Lassalle and Leopold Sonnemann.

Guess what they were...

 Biography Early life Ferdinand Lassalle was born on 11 April 1825 in Breslau (Wrocław), Silesia. Ferdinand's father, Heyman Lassal, was a Jewish silk merchant and intended his son for a business career, sending him to the commercial school at Leipzig. ^[1] However, Lassalle soon transferred to university, studying first in the University of Breslau and later at the University of Berlin. ^[2] There Lassalle studied philology and philosophy and became a devotee of the philosophical system of Georg Hegel.	 Career Leopold Sonnemann was born to Jewish parents in Hückberg, Bavaria, in 1831. ^[1] Well-educated in his youth, he became an astute businessman and organizer. He built upon his family business and amassed enough wealth by 1856 to purchase a Bavarian market publication, the Neue Frankfurter Zeitung. Rechristening it to simply Frankfurter Zeitung, Sonnemann devoted himself wholeheartedly to the paper as owner, editor, and contributing writer. ^[2] The paper developed an influential position in the business community of southern Germany. ^[3] Sonnemann was an active organizer and an effective orator. Though he could be clinically described as a social democrat, Sonnemann projected a highly
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The early years of Weimar were filled with turmoil and suffering.

The people weren't organized.

The extreme Left launched frequent rebellions.

There were food shortages & poverty.

France invaded Germany in 1923-1925 to collect WWI reparations.

It was an absolute mess.



The ineffectual government was often embroiled in scandal, with one group at the center.

Barmat Scandal

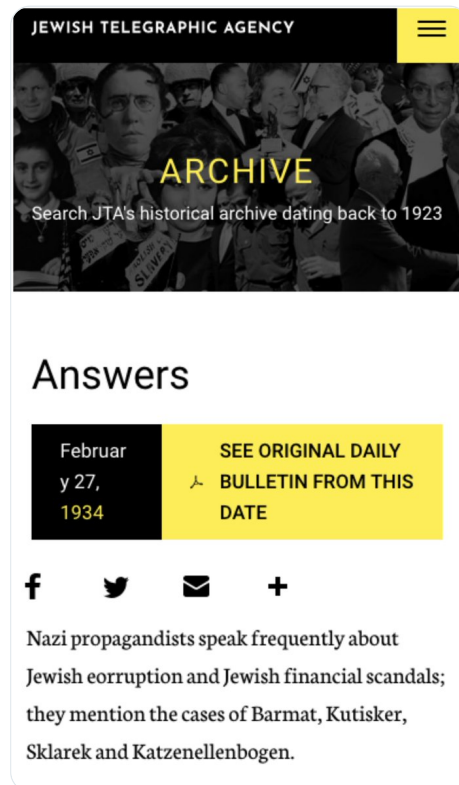
Sklarek Scandal

Kutisker Case

Katzenellenbogen Case

All involved Jewish crime rings scamming Germany with political corruption, bribery, fraud, war-profiteering, etc.





Accompanying Weimar's broken political world was an equally sick and degenerate culture and society.

EVERYTHING was tolerated.

Berlin became the sin capital of the world.

Many poor, desperate Germans sold themselves like cheap goods.

No sexual perversion was off the table.



The Cabaret Was An Androgynous, Pansexual Free-for-All That Celebrated Debauchery And Freedom



Not Even Geese Were Safe From Alleged Depravities



Practically any kink or desire could be carried out in Berlin at this time, and it didn't always have to involve a human partner. In his memoir *The Europeans*, Italian journalist Luigi Barzini describes possibly the most unusual sex act in the Weimar Republic that involved a goose:

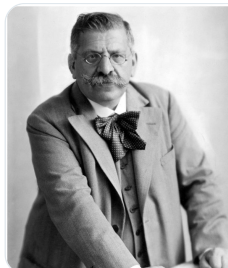
“ I saw pimps offering anything to anybody: little boys, little girls, robust young men, libidinous women, animals. The story went the rounds that a male goose whose neck you cut at just the right ecstatic moment would give you the most delicious frisson of all—as it allowed you to enjoy sodomy, bestiality, homosexuality, necrophilia and sadism at one stroke. Gastronomy too, as one could eat the goose afterwards.

At the center of this sexual "revoLution" was Magnus Hirschfeld.

He created the "Institute of Sexual Research," located in Berlin, celebrating all kinds of sexual fetishes, conducting trans-surgery, research, etc.

Sound familiar?

It's all happened before, in Weimar Germany.



^ Early life

Hirschfeld was born in Kolberg (now Kołobrzeg, Poland), in an Ashkenazi Jewish family, the son of a highly regarded physician and Senior Medical Officer Hermann Hirschfeld. In 1867–1868, he studied philosophy and physics in Breslau, then from 1868 to 1892 medicine in Strasbourg, Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. In 1892, he earned his doctoral degree.

After his studies, he traveled through the United States for eight months, visiting the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and living from the proceeds of his writing for German journals. During his time in Chicago, Hirschfeld became involved with the homosexual sub-culture in that city.^[1] Struck by the essential similarities between the homosexual sub-cultures of Chicago and Berlin, Hirschfeld first developed his theory about the universality of homosexuality across the world, as he researched in books and newspaper articles about the existence of gay sub-cultures in Rio de Janeiro, Tangier, and Tokyo.^[2] Then he started a naturopathic practice in Magdeburg; in 1896, he moved his practice to Berlin-Charlottenburg.



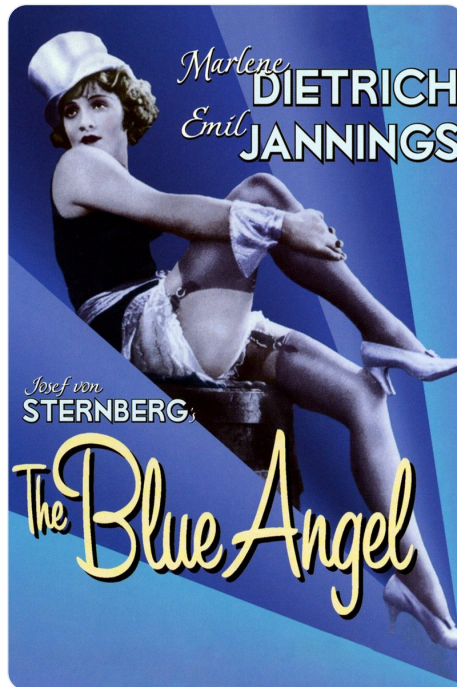










The "German" Film Industry was also filled with degenerate themes.

Some of main producers, directors, & actors in Weimar:

Paul Davidson
 Joseph "Joe May" Mandel
 Jules Greenbaum
 Max Reinhardt
 Josef Von Sternberg
 Fritz Kohn
 Otto Wallburg
 Peter "Lorre" Lowenstein

And many more...



 <p>Paul Davidson 1886-1970 American producer and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Great Train Robbery' and 'The Birth of a Nation'.</p>	 <p>Josef von Sternberg 1894-1969 Austrian film director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>
 <p>Otto Wallburg 1894-1969 German actor and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>	 <p>Emil Jannings 1889-1950 German actor. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>
 <p>Fritz Kohn 1894-1969 German actor and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>	 <p>Peter 'Lorre' Lowenstein 1894-1969 German actor and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>
 <p>Jules Greenbaum 1894-1969 American producer and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>	 <p>Max Reinhardt 1873-1935 German actor and director. Known for his work in the silent film era, including 'The Blue Angel' and 'The Scarlet Empress'.</p>

The Pornography business also became extremely popular and lucrative during Weimar, often taking advantage of German women looking for work.

People like Kurt Tucholsky made sure everyone got their fix.



^ Youth, school and university

Kurt Tucholsky's parents' house, where he was born on 9 January 1890, was at 13 Lûbecker StraÙe in [Berlin-Moabit](#). However, he spent his early childhood in [Stettin](#) (now in Poland), where his father had been transferred for work reasons. The [Jewish bank cashier Alex Tucholsky](#) had married his cousin [Doris Tucholski](#) in 1887 and had three children with her: Kurt, their oldest son, Fritz and Ellen. Tucholsky's relationship with his mother was strained throughout his life; he had a more harmonious relationship with his father, who, however, died in 1905, during Kurt's youth.^[6] Alex Tucholsky left a considerable fortune to his wife and children, which enabled his oldest son to go to university without any financial worries.

Art in Weimar experienced a similar descent into meaningless, perverse works that inspired nothing but sadness and discord.

"Dadaism" & "Cubism" were all the rage.

The Elites promoted this as "intellectual" and modern.

Sound familiar?

Painters like Hanns Ludwig Katz did well.

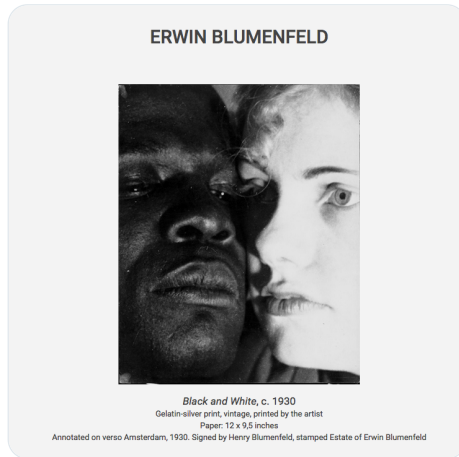


Even prominent photographers, like Erwin Blumenfeld, sought to inject subversive, anti-German themes into their work.

Here's one of his photos.

Can you see what he was selling, even all the way back then?

Something similar to what they're selling today.



Further reading [\[edit \]](#)

- Naylor, Colin, ed. (1988). "Erwin Blumenfeld". *Contemporary Photographers* (2nd ed.). Chicago: St. James Press. ISBN 0-912289-79-1.
- Eskildsen, Ute (2014). *Erwin Blumenfeld. Photos, Drawings, and Montages. Jeu de Paume*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-19938-3.

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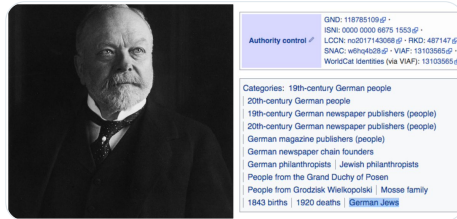
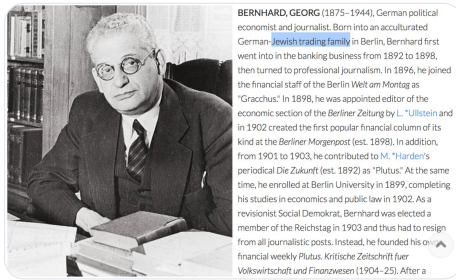
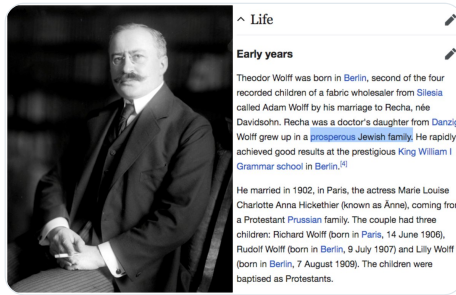
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SUDOC: [026733838](#) [↗](#) · ULAN: [500022598](#) [↗](#) ·
VIAF: [9843372](#) [↗](#) · WorldCat Identities (via VIAF): [9843372](#) [↗](#)

Categories: [German photographers](#) | [Commercial photographers](#)
[Fashion photographers](#) | [1897 births](#) | [1969 deaths](#) | [Dutch photographers](#)
[French photographers](#) | [Artists from Berlin](#)
[American people of German-Jewish descent](#) | [Jewish American artists](#)
[Dutch Jews](#) | [French Jews](#) | [German Jews](#)
[German military personnel of World War I](#)
[20th-century American photographers](#)

The German Media, much like today, collaborated with the political & social Elite, ignoring the plights of everyday Germans and the complete degradation of German culture.

Who ran the major newspapers & publishers in Weimar? No Germans.

Theodor Wolff
Georg Bernhard
Rudolf Mosse



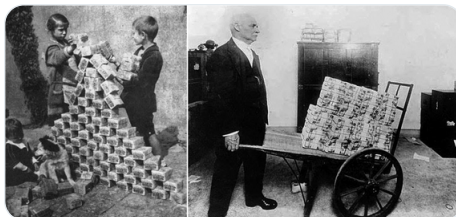
Weimar hit rock bottom when the US stock market crashed & the global Great Depression followed.

The degenerate society was wholly unprepared.

Unemployment, starvation, disease, currency collapse.

Stacks of German money were often worthless.

The Weimar nightmare was complete.



Throughout Weimar, Europe learned of the horrors of Bolshevism to the East.

Yet, Communists paraded openly in Weimar, with official parties in the Govt (led by Werner Scholem).

The Weimar Elite seemed unable & uninterested in protecting Germans from their revolutionary cousins.



Perhaps this explains why when one man & his movement rose from obscurity, promising a return of power to the German people, a return of tradition, morality, hope, he received radical hate from the establishment, but fanatical love from the German people.

Now you know the Truth.

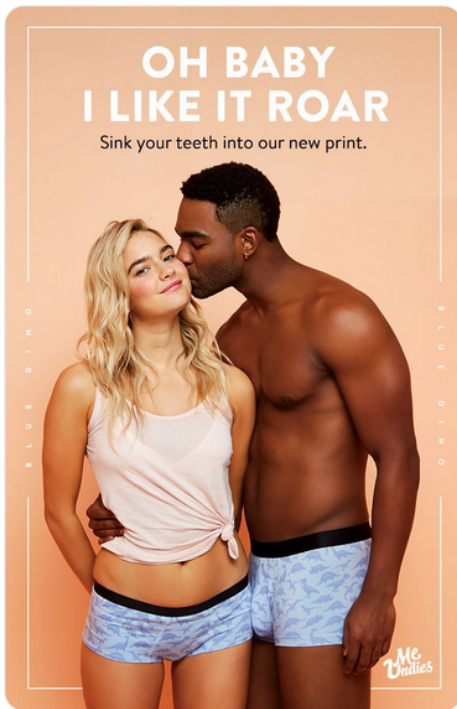


One could go on and on about Weimar.

Someday, I'll do a thread on what the Nationalist Right was doing during this period.

But I mainly wanted to show what Weimar was, who ran it, and how it affected German society.

If you study the West today, you'll notice the similarities.

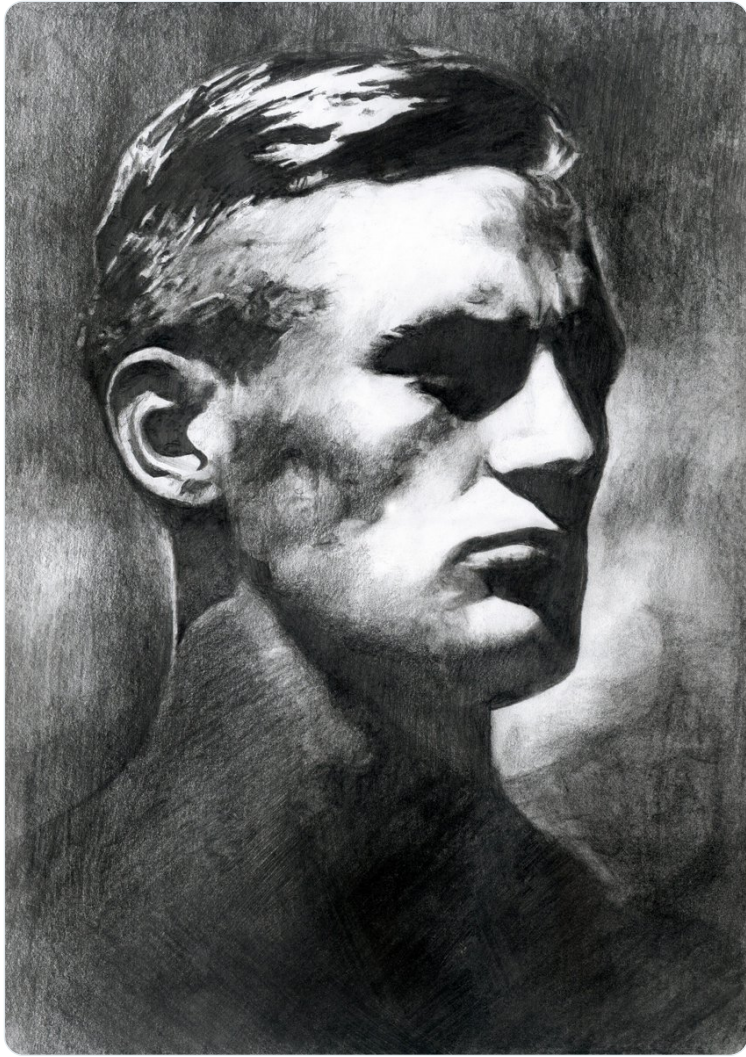


Weimar was the first oppressive neo-liberal democracy.

You're never told about it because:

1. It ruins the WWII lies our Govts tell us.
2. You're in Weimar 2.0. If you ever learn that, you may learn how to escape it. This scares the Elite.

Retweet, Stay Woke, & Much Love Fam!



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